

NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY MADE FINE RECORD AS U. S. ENVOY TO MEXICO

As Charge d'Affaires in Southern Republic He Has Been Steadily Handling the Most Inflamed Spot in Our Foreign Relations, and Doing So in a Manner That Was Amazingly Clever in Many Ways.

By JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, Special Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz.—For the last ten months Nelson O'Shaughnessy has held the most important job in the diplomatic service of the United States. He has been charge d'affaires in Mexico, which means he has been steadily fingering the most inflamed spot in our foreign relations.

That he has showed well a truly amazing combination of cunning, courtesy and calm is evident not only from the grateful testimony of the American refugees now in Vera Cruz, but also from his achievement in getting on comfortably with three successive Mexican governments, all bitterly antagonistic to each other, first with the old regime of Porfirio Diaz, then with the Madero revolutionists, who tried him out, then with the Huertistas, who turned Madero in—to his grave.

Undoubtedly if O'Shaughnessy had waited in Mexico City for the ultimate arrival of General Villa he would have been teaching that eminent generalissimo the proper stance on the links of the Mexico club within a month.

He is a plump, jolly, is Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, but his work is artistic. He sits and smiles and blushes a trifle and shows white teeth like an embarrassed youth conversing with a debutante. He breeds confidence easily. You tell him what you know and then he tells you what you know, and when you go you are impressed with his exceptional penetration and hope to meet him again and have another talk about Mexico. He doesn't say anything in particular, but a whole lot in general, and says it charmingly.



Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

He makes the abstract sound like the concrete in a remarkable way.

He was appointed first by Roosevelt in 1904 as secretary to Copenhagen as the age of twenty-seven. He was one of those rich young fellows in New York city who ran to clothes, tennis and money. Some people call them "clubmen," though of course he would sooner eat soup with his knife than use such an expression. His family wished him into the diplomatic service because he did not care enough for money to work for it.

The Republican senators of his state held his appointment up, but Roosevelt had one of his obstinate fits and finally shoved it through.

In 1905 he was transferred to Berlin as third secretary and played tennis with the crown prince. In 1907 he went to Vienna, where he stayed four years.

He was distinguished in neither place except as a jolly good fellow—which nobody can deny—and a chap whose taste in gentlemen's shirts, suitings and stockings was infallibly prophetic.

He was offered the appointment as minister to Bucharest, but some of his zealous friends had his appointment held up in the senate, hoping to get him a better one.

He knew nothing of this at the time, but was blamed for it, and for discipline he was given second secretaryship to Mexico. This was in the days before the excitement and diplomatically a distinct step downward.

Doubtless he was expected to resign, but he didn't, and his reward followed quickly. A month after O'Shaughnessy's arrival in Mexico City Diaz fled, and the Mexican post became the most important in our service. Then O'Shaughnessy forgot about shirts and ties. For a big show was coming off and he wanted to take part in it.

Francisco Madero entered Mexico City as the leader of a social revolution. He stood for the redistribution of property in land. He rode into power on the promises he made the peasants that he would make them own-

ers of the land they tilled. It was the old forty acres and a mule idea that seized the negroes after the Civil war. Madero was a more drastic Lloyd George—in theory, but a far feebler one in practice.

The country tugged to Madero almost unanimously. He needed to fight little. So strongly were the people—all the people except the landlords—with him that Diaz, the old eagle of Chapultepec who had ruled as a despot for 30 years, fled almost without resistance.

But what his leaders promised he could not perform. His friends who came into power with him on the strength of his assurances went back on him. They told him his plans



John Lind.

were impossible, they insisted on delay.

And Madero, who could dream great dreams, could not manage men and make them execute them.

He fell and was murdered in a military revolution.

During his rule O'Shaughnessy had become extremely friendly with him and when his murderer, Huerta, succeeded him, O'Shaughnessy quickly cultivated a personal relationship with him.

O'Shaughnessy's views seemed to be that while 30,000 or 40,000 Americans lived in Mexico, most of them directly or indirectly extending American trade with this country, they should have in him a friend at court. In other words, he was forever trying to establish an influence with the Mexican government whatever that was.

After the removal of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador last July, no one was appointed to succeed him, and O'Shaughnessy became charge d'affaires.

It is believed he made no representations as to the policy of recognizing the Huerta government. Certainly if he did they were never known outside the state department and cabinet.

But all during this trying period his personal relations with Huerta remained friendly, though of course political relations frequently came near the breaking point.

John Lind was sent to Mexico as the president's personal representative, but except for ten days in the capital he remained here at Vera Cruz, 300 miles away, and negotiations with Huerta were carried on directly through O'Shaughnessy.

There were dozens of times when an open break meaning war with the ex-



Henry Lane Wilson.

positive alcoholic old Indian dictator might have been precipitated, but O'Shaughnessy realized this was what the home government did not then want and staved it off.

It must have taken considerable staving off, especially after President Wilson's announced policy of "watchful waiting" for Huerta's fall, but O'Shaughnessy and a lot of other O'Shaughnessys behind him in direct line have kissed the blarney stone and he managed it.

One of his chief difficulties during this period was getting Americans out of jail. Huerta for the life of him couldn't see why they shouldn't stay in jail for their offenses, real or otherwise, while President Wilson was "watchfully waiting."

One reason for O'Shaughnessy's success in Mexico, as well as for his popularity in Viennese society, is undoubtedly because he is a Catholic.

The main reason, however, seems to be his human understanding, his extraordinary ability for getting into the other man's skin and seeing things from his standpoint, and in his language. He speaks French, Italian, German and Spanish.

Talk to him for half an hour and you feel like laying your problems before him; for another half hour and he is helping you solve them.

The most conspicuous example of his native diplomatic endowment may be left to the end. He not only was intimate personally with Diaz, Madero and Huerta, one after the other, but he kept his job successively under Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

This young diplomat of thirty-seven plays poker equally well with or without cards under the bland exterior of a dandy. When the Irish take that line, they're hard to fool—and, when they want to be, they're great fools.

Gets \$10,000 in Tips.
St. Louis.—John M. Green, head usher at the St. Louis Union station resigned after having saved \$10,000 which he received in tips during the past ten years.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Manila, Philippine Islands.—The view expressed by General Aguinaldo is held by every observer.

Northern Asia has been so ambitious an educational undertaking, the effort to put an entire nation to school. Only lack of revenue prevents the extension of a public school system to every village. Even under existing conditions every child on the larger islands and in the more populous communities finds a public school within easy reach. In Manila is a normal school doing good work, an excellent high school and a growing university, under the wise direction of President Thomas Hartlett, which has, among other well equipped departments, a medical school regarded as the best in the far East. Industrial and technical instruction is provided in the more important centers. English is compulsory in all these schools and tuition is free. The Spanish language is still in everyday use in Manila, because, said a Filipino, we courted our sweethearts in that language, but the younger Filipinos speak English and its use is rapidly becoming general.

Great Progress in Sanitation.
The Americans have instituted other reforms than that in education. In the matter of public health much progress has been made. A system of sanitation and the drilling of artesian wells for a better water supply have lowered the death rate in some places 50 per cent. Cholera and smallpox have been practically eliminated, lepers have been segregated and plague spots have been made clean and healthful for human habitation. There is no place in all the Orient freer from disease. The road system has been extended until there are nearly two thousand miles of hard-surfaced highways, far superior to most of the main roads in Missouri or the middle West.

The Philippines as a Breakwater against Asiatic Invasion. But the interest keenly felt and manifested in the island-continent exists, though for different reasons, in Japan, looking for new worlds to conquer; in China, slowly awakening to the fact of her position; in the Dutch East Indies; in the French and German possessions, and even in the Straits settlements, Burmah and far-off, fermenting India. Keenest, of course, is the concern in the islands themselves. Here it is everywhere and continually the chief, almost the only topic of conversation.

The Philippines islands were of small world-consequence in the old days when they were governed—or mis-governed—from Madrid, by way of Mexico. A Spanish galleon, once a year from Acapulco to Manila, was the only permitted communication with Western lands. Gridley, at Dewey's command, on May day, 1898, fired a shot which was heard around the world and the islands, by the fortunes of war and some slight outlay of money, came un-



Escalita Street, Manila.

der the American flag. The situation changed with kaleidoscopic swiftness. Japan grew up overnight, the Panama canal was built, foreign capital flowed into the far East, ships came and went and the Pacific ocean, yesterday on the rim of the world, unconsidered and almost unknown, took its place as a modern Mediterranean. From a diversion in geography the Philippines have become a problem in statecraft.

Governed for the Filipinos. The record of the United States in the archipelago can be studied with pleasure by every American citizen, whatever his opinions may be as to the acquisition or disposition of these islands. It is, with one or two lamentable exceptions, a record of unselfish, efficient, honest public service. There has been little or no selfish exploitation. Administration has been for the benefit of the Filipinos. Outside the army and fortifications expenses, the cost of the administration has been met by local taxation and this taxation has been turned into the Philippine treasury for local service. The Americans are amateurs in colonial government. They lacked experience when they took up the burden here. Perhaps for these very reasons they entered upon the work with enthusiasm and conducted it without falling into the grooves of ancient officialism which mar much of the colonial government of other and older nations. Certain it is that from the day when the first American commission under the fine leadership of President Jacob Gould Schurman landed at Manila, through all the successive administrations of Taft, Wright, Forbes, Harrison and the rest, the islands have prospered under the beneficent American rule.

A Nation at School. General Aguinaldo, once leader of the insurrection against the American rule, now scientific farmer and patriotic promoter of handicrafts, replying with his accustomed caution, to inquiry recently declared that more had been done for education in fifteen

years under American rule than in all the centuries of Spanish domination. The view expressed by General Aguinaldo is held by every observer. Nowhere else has there been so ambitious an educational undertaking, the effort to put an entire nation to school. Only lack of revenue prevents the extension of a public school system to every village. Even under existing conditions every child on the larger islands and in the more populous communities finds a public school within easy reach. In Manila is a normal school doing good work, an excellent high school and a growing university, under the wise direction of President Thomas Hartlett, which has, among other well equipped departments, a medical school regarded as the best in the far East. Industrial and technical instruction is provided in the more important centers. English is compulsory in all these schools and tuition is free. The Spanish language is still in everyday use in Manila, because, said a Filipino, we courted our sweethearts in that language, but the younger Filipinos speak English and its use is rapidly becoming general.

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tion at Washington and its local representatives at Manila. "These people do not know what is good for them," said a Manila merchant. "Look what we have done for them and how ungrateful the wretches are. They want to take the government into their own hands. It will ruin our business." And he naively added: "Last year I made 40 per cent on my investment."

The newspapers reflect the discordant views. The American journals are filled with denunciation of Governor General Harrison's policy, though his gracious personality has won him friends even among his opponents, while the Filipino press is correspondingly laudatory. Don Martin Ocampo, the leading Filipino journalist, said: "You will not find the portrait of Wilson or Bryan or Clark in any American office, but only in the Filipino. And he spoke the truth. The editor of the leading American daily said: 'You ask a Filipino, the ordinary fellow, anywhere: 'Are you better off than before the Americans came?'

"He will reply, 'Yes.' 'Ask him if he is happier under American rule, and he will reply he is. 'Then ask him if he wants independence and he will answer in the affirmative also. 'He doesn't know what's good for him.'"

Can Filipinos Govern Themselves?
The question of the duty of the United States in regard to these islands and their peoples resolves itself into whether or not they are capable of governing themselves and maintaining law and order as an independent nation. If they can do this, even those persons in Manila most violently opposed to self-government would agree, though with reluctance, that it should be granted. No one here—at least in public—is opposed to ultimate independence or self-government, "when the Filipinos are capable of self-government," to use the phrase of common speech. The difference is as to the time. "In two centuries at the present rate of progress," said one American. "In a generation or two," said another, while a third shrewd observer without the conservatism of capital invested in the brewery or timber or other local business, said: "The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves and maintaining peace and progress on the island now. And how can we say for a certainty that they are not unless we give them a chance to demonstrate their capacity? As to maintaining themselves against outside aggression, that is another matter. As for self-government, look at the work of the Philippine assembly. That throws light on the problem, if it does not solve it."

Good Work of the Assembly.
The Philippine assembly, the legislature of the islands, had just adjourned. It is composed of two houses. The lower house consists of members elected from the various provinces by voters who have certain educational and property qualifications. Its membership is, of course, entirely native. The upper house, called the commission, is composed of the governor general and eight commissioners, appointed by the president of the United States. Until recently, five of this commission were Americans and four Filipinos. Under President Wilson's administration, however, five of the commission—a majority—are Filipinos. The work of this assembly was equal to that of legislative bodies in other and Western lands. It compares favorably, in discussion of measures and final decision, with the state legislatures in America. There was harmony between the two houses and each passed about the same number of bills originating in the other house. In appropriation of money the assembly was notably careful and discriminating. Osmena, the speaker, from Cebu, would have easily been a leader in any legislative body, and Palma, the senior member of the commission, would rank among the foremost members of any upper house. The whole assembly was characterized by fine public spirit.

Show Fast-Growing Capacity.
In local civil government, in the judiciary, on commissions, in the constabulary, and as soldiers, the Filipino has shown an unexpected and growing capacity. In this view the opponents of independence agreed, but insist they succeeded only when they are under some white man's authority. Thomas A. Street, formerly professor in the law school of the University of Missouri, now member of the code committee of the Philippines, bears witness to their rapid growth in the qualities needed for successful statehood. Maj. B. B. Buck of the regular army, formerly commandant of cadets at Missouri, testifies to their ability as soldiers. Indeed, the universal opinion classes the Filipinos as the most superior of the Malayan peoples.

There are several different peoples among the 8,000,000 Christians who inhabit the 2,000 or more islands making up the archipelago. Some are in a state of barbarism little removed from savagery. Religious antagonism, fomented by Spanish rule, existed between Christians and Mohammedans, but the antagonism has apparently lessened under American control. This religious difference, jealousy between the several peoples and the existence of the wild tribes must be considered in summing up the case for and against independence.

In considering the problem, the opinions of persons directly affected by a change in governmental conditions or favoring some particular policy for partisan reasons should be taken with due allowance for such personal or party interest. The future of the Philippines is too big a question to be decided by the self-interest of business men or soldiers or on partisan lines. If the principles of the Declaration of Independence, quoted almost daily in the Renacimiento Filipino by its editor, V. Yanson, are to be held as not applicable in the tropics, the decision, as he pointed out, should be based on broader and better grounds.

Natives Want Self-Government.
While the dwellers in the Philippines, native and foreigner alike, agree as to the past and the present and unite in praising the good accomplished, there is, when the future is considered, sharp divergence of opinion. The Filipinos, almost without exception, wish self-government. They are a unit in praising the present administration at Washington for its extension of local self-government—"Filipinization of the Philippine Islands," as the local phrase has it. What form this self-government shall take, republic with absolute independence, an American protectorate, statehood in the American republic, or naturalization, is not generally agreed upon. Self-government, however, is the Filipinos' unanimous desire.

Americans Against It.
The Americans and foreigners, resident on the islands, are almost, though not quite so unanimous against further extension of the privileges of self-government to the Filipinos. They are equally as unanimous in denouncing with much vehemence the administration

ALL IN ABILITY TO SAY "NO"

Great Truth, Voiced by Chauncey M. Depew, is Worth the Consideration of All.

Chauncey M. Depew, reviewing his eightieth birthday, says: "I have found the best insurance policy is the ability to say no. Many of my friends have died before their time because they could not resist the appetites which destroyed them. Abstinence is hard at first, requires will power and self-denial, but abstinence soon conquers desire. Ever after is the joy of victory and confidence in that maintaining of life—the will."

"Horace Greeley once said to me after the payment of notes he had incurred had swept away years of savings. 'Chauncey, I want you to have a law passed making it a felony, punishable with life imprisonment, for a man to put his name on the back of another man's paper.' As I lamented about one-quarter of my earnings gone that way because of my inability to say no, and without any benefit to my friends, I sympathize with Mr. Greeley."

ERUPTION SPREAD ON FACE

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful."

"At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Great Shooting.
Smith and Jones were walking along the boulevard one afternoon when Brown was incidentally mentioned. "Speaking of Brown," thoughtfully remarked Jones, "I understand he is something of a shot."

"He is a wonder," was the prompt rejoinder of Smith. "We were out in a field practicing the other day when he hit the bullseye the first shot."

"Fine for Brown!" commendably returned Jones. "Ticked him almost to death, I suppose?"

"Don't you believe it!" answered Smith. "He had to pay for the bull."

How It Went.
Two prospectors met in the desert. "What are you doing out here, Hank?" asked one of them. "Prospecting," said the other. "Why, I thought you had cleaned up a couple of hundred thousand and quit."

"That's right," said the other, ironically. "Well, what became of the money?"

"Oh, I took it down to San Francisco and they kind-a introduced me out of it."

The World's Library.
It is computed that the total number of printed books in the world is no less than 11,638,810, and that about 8,714,000 of these have been published subsequently to the year 1800. From 1500 to 1835 the number of books produced annually averaged only 1,250. It was not until 1700 that the annual average passed 10,000, and it was not until 1857 that it reached 100,000. From 1900 to 1908, however, the annual output averaged 174,375—exactly 140 times the average output between 1500 and 1835.

Sure He Wouldn't.
"Dear, dear! Did that grocery man wrap up that bread in a newspaper?"

"Yes, but remember if he knew what to put into a newspaper he wouldn't be working at the grocery business."

Fortunate is the man who is never afraid of being taken at his own honest, actual estimate of himself.

Some orators make their best point when they come to a stop.

DID THE WORK Grew Strong on Right Food.
You can't grow strong by merely exercising. You must have food—the kind you can digest and assimilate.

Unless the food you eat is digested it adds to the burden the digestive organs have naturally to carry. This often means a nervous breakdown.

"About a year ago," writes a Mass. lady, "I had quite a serious nervous breakdown caused, as I believed, by overwork and worry. I also suffered untold misery from dyspepsia."

"First I gave up my position, then I tried to find a remedy for my troubles, something that would make me well and strong, something to rest my tired stomach and build up my worn-out nerves and brain."

"I tried one kind of medicine after another, but nothing seemed to help me."

PATHETIC SCENES IN VERA CRUZ



In the upper photograph are seen poor Mexican children in Vera Cruz returning from the food supply station established by the Americans. Below is a group of poor women returning to their homes, each with a good supply of food given them by Uncle Sam.

ADD FIVE YEARS TO YOUR LIFE

New York Physician Would Make Compulsory Health Tests Once a Year at Least.

New York.—From three to five years is to be added to the life of every man, woman and child in New York if Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of health, succeeds in carrying out a scheme announced whereby he intends to compel everybody to undergo a health test at least once a year. Doctor Gold-

water's proposed system is at present in operation in many of the big corporations in the city.

There is a bureau of child hygiene in the department of health which is first organized for the purpose of prevention of epidemics among children in the public schools. The bureau has since been enlarged to include the prevention of physical defects from advancing. Commissioner Goldwater is advocating the establishment of a bureau of adult hygiene.

Although the idea is still in its infancy the commissioner has been giving it a test by applying it to the 3,000 or more employees in his department. He expects within a short time to extend the examinations to all city employees, and if they prove of value, to every man, woman and child in the city.

Highwayman Got His Money.

Ladentown, N. Y.—Hearing groans in a woods, Albert Knowles investigated. A highwayman knocked him down and stole \$17.